

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 2005 IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

ARKANSAS - Soybean, light amber, 64¢

CALIFORNIA - Alfalfa, white, 84¢

- Alfalfa, extra light amber, 69 - 89¢
- Clover, white, 71 - 84¢
- Cotton/Alfalfa, light amber, 64¢
- Cotton, white, 79¢
- Melter Honey, amber, 29¢ (small lot)
- Cotton, light amber, 65¢
- Mixed Flowers, amber, 69¢
- Orange Blossom, white, 85¢ - \$1.04
(higher price - small lot)
- Sage, white, 85¢

FLORIDA - Gallberry, extra light amber, \$1.10*

- Orange Blossom, white, 1.00* (small lot)
- Orange Blossom, water white & white, 86¢ - \$1.15*
- Orange Blossom, cut comb, \$1.50
- Wildflower, amber, 56¢

IOWA - Alfalfa, white, 83¢

- Alfalfa, extra light amber, 83¢

IDAHO - Alfalfa, light amber, 67¢

- Alfalfa, amber, 59¢
- Buckwheat, white, 69¢
- Buckwheat, light amber, 58 - 59¢
- Buckwheat, amber, 58¢

LOUISIANA - Soybean, amber, 58¢

MINNESOTA - Clover, white, \$1.05

MONTANA - Clover, white, 90¢ - \$1.09

NEBRASKA - Sunflower, extra light amber, 85¢

NORTH DAKOTA - Clover, white, 85 - 95¢

OREGON - Alfalfa, white, \$1.04

- Alfalfa, amber, 69¢
- Clover, white, 85¢ - \$1.03

SOUTH DAKOTA - Clover, white, 85¢ - \$1.05

WASHINGTON - Alfalfa, light amber, 56 - 69¢

- Melter Honey, amber, 58¢

WISCONSIN - Clover, white, \$1.05

Prices paid to Canadian beekeepers for unprocessed bulk honey by packers & importers in U.S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty & crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

PROVINCE NOT REPORTED - Canola, white, 70¢

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

EAST COAST - - -

ARGENTINA - Clover, white, 74¢

- Mixed Flowers, white, 80 - 84¢
- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 91¢

INDIA - Mixed Flowers, white, 68¢

- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 64 - 68¢

URUGUAY - Mixed Flowers, white, 84¢

- Mixed Flowers, extra light amber, 72 - 83¢
- Mixed Flowers, light amber, 72¢

VIETNAM - Mixed Flowers, light amber, 61¢

- Mixed Flowers, amber, 55¢

WEST COAST - - -

VIETNAM - Mixed Flowers, light amber, 59¢
(small lot)

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 2005

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT – (MD, PA, VA, WV) ~ ~ ~ The Appalachian District experienced a beautiful April with beautiful days and temperatures 5-10 degrees below normal. For most of the month precipitation was at a minimum; however, thunderstorms and rain showers alleviated the dry topsoil as the month was ended. There are still parts of southern Virginia, which could still use some additional moisture. Bloom has been tremendous and the bees have been very active. Peaches are finished bloom and early to mid-season apple trees are in full bloom with late season varieties soon to follow so many bees are currently in orchards. Beekeepers continue to recover from heavy winter losses; however, purchased bees and the progressive multiplication of surviving winter colonies has local beekeepers talking that colony numbers may return to fall numbers. Swarming has been heavy as the surviving colonies are very strong and are building up quickly.

ARKANSAS ~ ~ ~ Pollen sources were willow, tupelo and vetch. Condition of colonies through out the month was strong. Some warm 80 degree temperatures during the month of April provided for a small amount of honey. With the supply and demand for honey is steady.

CALIFORNIA ~ ~ ~ The rains continued into April in many areas of the State. Eureka received consecutive daily-record rainfall totals of 1.14" and 1.23" on the 7th and 8th. A cold front moved through the next week, bringing a record low of 38 degrees in Bakersfield. Temperatures continued to be as much as 5 degrees below normal for the next week which slowed the growth of some floral sources. Scattered showers were again reported in Southern California. The last of April, a hail storm damaged some soft fruit trees but bees continued to gather pollen & nectar from late-blooming citrus, safflower & seed crops. Sage, buckwheat & alfalfa also continued to bloom.

The fairly constant precipitation created a much longer bloom period, especially in natural crops such as sage and buckwheat. Colonies are reported to be regaining their strength rapidly and are currently healthier than previous years. A few producers were beginning to extract orange honey. Some producers opted to set their bees in the same instead of oranges because of the good flow. Supers were being added with extraction just beginning. The only slowdown came when an occasional cold front would move through. Swarming was beginning to be a problem.

Wax handlers did take in a few clean lots but most producers are too busy with their bees this time of year to bother with the wax.

Packers reported they were not being offered as much honey as previous months.

COLORADO ~ ~ ~ Colorado bees are starting to be hauled back into the home state. Reports indicate the bees are in good shape. Beekeepers have been aggressively splitting hives and increasing colony numbers. Keepers indicate honey prices have weakened with white trading anywhere from the mid \$.70s to the mid .80s and dark honey from the mid .50s into the mid .60s. With pollination fees high, especially in California, where there was a shortage of bees this past winter; beekeepers are inclined to increase numbers to take advantage of the situation. Reports indicate there may be a stock piling of honey for the near future. With the current pollination income beekeepers will be solvent and able to get by without selling honey. They worry that the industry will increase numbers to fast and swing the supply/demand advantage in the opposite direction, however. But, for now pollination fees are the real positive in the honey industry. Colorado beekeepers are concerned about the imports from not only China, but an increasing number of other countries.

FLORIDA ~ ~ ~ April was cooler than normal. The cool weather and damage from the hurricanes last summer produced a spotty orange bloom this year. Some beekeepers did well during the bloom while others did not fair well.

Many hives are moving north at this time. However, the high cost of fuel may keep some beekeepers from moving out of state this year. Florida expects to have between 150,000-200,000 hives stay in state during the summer.

Even though the month was cooler than normal, the bees are now able to reproduce faster than the losses from mite damage. Gallberry, palmetto and tupelo are now in bloom.

GEORGIA ~ ~ ~ Colonies around the state were in mostly good condition. During April, the effects of the outbreaks of Varroa mites in all major production areas of the state have decreased due to the increased activities of the bees, which make them more difficult targets for the mites. With active gathering of pollen and nectar, the colonies ceased to be in need of supplemental feeding. Statewide during April, the spring honey flow picked up pace with tulip-poplar trees and blackberry bushes being principal sources of pollen and nectar. The flow is expected to continue through May. As April ended, colonies were close to approaching peak population. The first half of the month saw the continuation of cool, wet weather. The latter half of the month also saw extensive but less frequent rains with warm days but cool nights. The cooler than normal weather could reduce the total amount of honey production from the spring flow as bees gather less in cooler temperatures. Trade sources report resumption in the decline of honey prices due to competition from imports and surplus supplies at the warehouse level of distribution.

IDAHO ~ ~ ~ Most Idaho bees are back in the State. Many have been out in the Wenatchee, Washington area pollinating the apple blossoms. The wet rainy weather the last few weeks have kept the bees from getting out and flying much. Thus, they have not had a chance to feed much. Plant growth has been slowed so there have been few blossoms to pollinate. Eastern Idaho bees are feeding on dandelions and any thing else that is in bloom until the clover and alfalfa come on. Honey production has been good this spring for the most part and wholesale honey prices are around the \$.80-1.10 per pound for white honey and \$.60 for amber. Beekeepers are anxious for the summer season ahead as honey production will sharply increase. Most bee men report cost at or about \$1.00 per pound to produce honey. Western Idaho bees will be put on carrot and onion fields soon. They will be receiving a \$35 per hive income for a pollination fee. Reports indicate fewer acres of new seeded alfalfa in Western Idaho due to the wet conditions not allowing growers into their fields. More corn was planted than expected, because corn is planted later in the season than alfalfa. This is a concern to beekeepers, as honey produced from alfalfa sells at a premium and production is usually excellent in alfalfa fields.

ILLINOIS ~ ~ ~ Temperatures were warmer than normal the first of the month as readings in the high 70's to low 80's were reported statewide. Temperatures by mid-month returned to normal with daytime high's in the mid-50's and overnight temperatures in the mid-30's to high 40's. In the northern part of the State, soil moisture was adequate over some of the region while some areas were dry. The southern section of the state however was generally wet as many frequent showers & some thunderstorms moved throughout the area.

The honeybees were working many floral sources throughout the month such as Dogwood, Red Bud, Iris, and daffodil. By the end of the month tulips were still holding there bloom due to the cool temperatures. The end of the month the honeybees had worked pollen from lilac, hyacinth the maple and magnolia had bloom set in southern regions.

Honey sales and the movement of wax were reported slowly.

INDIANA ~ ~ ~ The first of the month, the northern part of the State reported mostly dry conditions. Mid-month, some precipitation had fallen over the northern areas while an abundance of rainfall was reported over central and southern areas. The honeybees were working many floral sources such as dogwood, red bud, iris, daffodil, lilac, vica minor and tulips.

The main activities of beekeepers was removing winter treatment strips and preparing their hives for moving out of overwintering yards. Some beekeepers moved hives into orchards. The State Apiary Inspection office stressed the need to inspect hives imported from other states for small hive beetle and mites.

Bulk honey movement had been slow and retail sales were about normal for the month.

LOUISIANA ~ ~ ~ Pollen sources are butter cup, persion, clover, white Dutch clover, retain vine and privet hedge. At the start of the month the colony conditions were good, in the middle they were better, & by the end of the month they were swarming. The weather was cold with ok on the moisture, but could use more rain. For honey flow, the better colonies produced one super. Currently out of retail honey with the demand still good.

MINNESOTA ~ ~ ~ As with most of the other northern tier bees many of Minnesota' have been in California or other southern states for most of the winter. Wintering bees in California has become a mainstay in the honey industry, at least for the Western States. Pollinations fees have brought Minnesota keepers to the land of milk and honey. They are actively engaged in increasing bee numbers. Some keepers are utilizing the Southern States to split hives and start new colonies. They have found plants with blossoms abundant in the Southland giving their bees the needed supply of food without having to artificially feed them to any great degree. Like other areas of the country, the Southern States have seen uncommon wet rainy weather limiting fly time for the bees. For the most part bees wintered in the South are in good shape, and are being hauled back to Minnesota for the summer at this time. The California bees are mostly home already and any remaining hives will soon be back in Minnesota. Beekeepers in Minnesota have had their problems with mites just like everyone else. Reports indicate death loss at varying levels. Beekeepers indicate with the on going mite problem they are constantly increasing colonies. Reports indicate wholesale honey trading at \$.50-1.00 per pound. At these price levels beekeepers are grateful for the pollination fees available. Some beekeepers are taking advantage of the industries need to increase bee numbers allowing them to sell nuc's and queens to other apiaries. Minnesota has had some wet cool weather slowing some crops maturity. Bloom has been delayed some, but beekeepers are hopeful for a good summer production season.

MISSISSIPPI ~ ~ ~ Colonies around the state were in good condition sustaining themselves on gathered food from an increased and diverse number of sources. In southern Mississippi, holly, willow trees, youpon, highbush, gallberry and crimson clover served as pollen and nectar sources as the spring honey flow accelerated. In central and northern Mississippi, blackberry bushes, willow and tulip-poplar trees along with white clover served as pollen and nectar sources. In these portions of the state, the honey flow was just commencing as April was drawing to a close and should continue into early June. Statewide, colony populations were nearing their peak as the month ended. For the state as a whole, April weather was wetter & cooler than normal with moisture conditions still surplus at the close of the month. In southern Mississippi, the colonies were able to take advantage of one warm, sunny week just after the middle of the month for very active gathering of nectar enabling them to make a significant amount of surplus honey. Beekeepers in this region were busy adding additional supers to the hives to aid in the collection of this honey. Trade sources report resumption in the decline of honey prices due to competition from imports and surplus supplies at the warehouse level of distribution.

NEW ENGLAND ~ ~ ~ After the high winter losses, New England beekeepers packaged bees started to arrive the first week of the month. Surviving colony hive strength was down as much as 70 percent. Many hives are being combined and requeened.

Wide spread feeding started near the beginning of the month. Warmer temperatures brought bees out during the middle of the month. Bees were working spring plants such as early willows and skunk cabbage.

NORTH CAROLINA ~ ~ ~ Temperatures for the month of April in North Carolina averaged slightly below normal with a low of 29 degrees on April 24th and a high of 78 degrees on several days in the western part of the state. Even with the cooler temperatures, minimal damage to crops has been reported. The eastern part of the state is reporting an expected bumper crop of strawberries. Beekeepers are in the process of moving hives for pollination of various crops. Some hives have now been moved out of the fruit orchards in the western part of the state to other locations. The number of beehives in the state of North Carolina has dropped 44 percent, which has posed a threat to farmers who rely on them for pollination. The Golden LEAF Foundation grant (a grant to encourage alternative crops in place of the tobacco) has paid for the giveaway of 500 hives, plus bees. Beekeeper Associations think the initial results looks promising. Already, enrollment in beekeeping classes and membership has increased significantly. The honey flow has been fairly good and Tulip Poplar peak is just finishing in eastern North Carolina and just beginning in the western part of the state.

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA ~ ~ ~ The first week in April, conditions were mild with temperatures slightly above normal. Highs in the 70's were recorded in North Dakota while parts of South Dakota reached 80 degrees. Scattered showers were reported the second week in April but the warm temperatures moved into North Dakota. Williston posted daily-record highs on the 7th and 8th when they reached 82 and 86 degrees. The next was a complete turn-around. Snow fell in Western North Dakota which turned to heavy rains as the system moved east. Bismark recorded nearly an inch on the 11th. Conditions again became warm but the heavy rains continued in some regions through the 23rd. Vermillion, South Dakota received nearly 4" during the week. The month ended with returning winter-like conditions and nighttime temperatures that dropped into the teens and daytime highs only in the 40's. Most areas received some rain but a few locations saw snot. Topsoil moisture the beginning of April were 31% short in South Dakota and 22% short in North Dakota. At the end of the month, South Dakota was 21% short and North Dakota was 28%.

Warm weather the beginning of the month, brought out many floral sources such as dandelions and alfalfa, earlier than normal. But, by the middle of April nighttime temperatures dropped below freezing in many areas which knocked back many of the blooms. Migratory beekeepers reported a good pollen and flow in areas in the South from several floral sources. It took longer than usual to get hives restocked after the heavy losses this winter and spring. Most hives were being hauled to various locations in North and South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin after nucs and queens were added. There is a considerable amount of last years honey crop still be stored, and 22% with precipitation total below normal. On the 17th and 18th, Sioux Falls did receive over a foot of snow. Some areas reached a daytime high of 73 degrees. As of the 27th, South Dakota topsoil moisture sat at 32% short and 54% adequate only because of some late rain and snow that fell.

OKLAHOMA ~ ~ ~ Our bees were a little slow in building up because of wet and cool weather however; we have been able to make some splits for new want-to-be beekeepers. Black locust and wild blackberry vines are currently blooming around Tulsa. Honey sales are always good. Just let it be known you have local raw honey and it sells. Just about all beekeepers in the NEOBA are out of honey until harvest time. There are a lot of younger couples now wanting to get into beekeeping for fun and for honey. We had 45 in our Spring Basic Beekeeping class and most of them now have 1 or more hives. Get calls almost everyday from new people asking about beekeeping.

Pollen sources were wild flowers and black locust. Condition of colonies was good throughout the month. Weather has been cold with no rain. No surplus quantities yet. Demand remains good. Many handlers are looking to buy bees to replace the bees they lost.

Much pollen coming from trees and wildflowers. Colonies started peaking mid-late month, quite a bit of swarming going on, more than normal. Frequent rain and colder temperatures than normal slowed down plants blooming. A few locations along rivers are producing some honey mostly from Tupelo, locusts and wildflowers in the mint family most other areas. Retail sales good but sales typically beginning to decline in summer. Cold wet weather created a problem for people making splits and raising queens.

Pollen and nectar sources are clover, flowers, and cucumbers. Bee colony conditions were good in small and building up brood. Weather conditions were fluctuating temperatures, then dry, but at the same time pollen counts are high. Honey flow is beginning. High demand for honey, but supplies are low. Interests to beekeepers, large swarming going on with large colonies and feral bees.

SOUTH CAROLINA ~ ~ ~ Colonies across the state are in good condition. There have been very little pest problems. The Varroa mite is being treated using Apistan & Check Mite Strips. Spring buildup of honey has been very good even though a good bit of swarming has been reported throughout the state. Fluctuating temperatures in the month of April has affected the brood in some colonies. Moisture conditions across the state have been adequate. In early April, heavy rainfall in the swamps & floodplains affected the nectar flow of the water tupelo. In the latter part of April the rivers recessed back to normal allowing bees to gather nectar from the black willow & water tupelo in the Coastal region of the state. Other nectar sources across the state include black gum, yellow poplar, holly, sparkleberry & blackberry. Early honey stores have been report to be a light amber color. As the nectar sources change the color of the honey will become darker.

TEXAS ~ ~ ~ Weather remained warm with rains providing us with wild flowers, cat's claw, agarita, various trees and huisache. Colonies remain in good condition. Honey flow started at the end of April. Demand is starting to rise, but supplies are still limited.

UTAH ~ ~ ~ Many of Utah's bees are still in California. Most are on desert flowers, some on alfalfa. The hives have been split and they will bring the nuc's home in late May or early June. The older bees will be back to Utah later in the summer. The rain has been a problem for most beekeepers, especially getting around with the muddy conditions. The bees are in excellent condition and beekeepers are eager for a good summer production season. Transportation costs continue to plague the bee industry. Most apiaries are in a constant moving mode as they search for plants in bloom. Diesel costs at the pump and commercial trucking rates continue to rise, but honey prices remain unchanged. These rising costs force beekeepers to take a hard look at their operations and find away to stay solvent. Beekeepers report concern over continued imports from China. Some complain the Department of Commerce has not held China to the trade quota the United States had set.

WASHINGTON ~ ~ ~ The rains began the beginning of April and continued to the end along with occasional cold temperatures. On the 9th, Pullman tied a record when they dropped to 27 degrees with several other areas of Eastern Washington were also as much as 5 degrees below normal. The cold temperatures stayed around for another week. Yakima had record lows when they dropped to 20 degrees on the 13th and 23 degrees the next day with Ephrata also recording a low of 25 degrees on the 13th. Frost protection was used in many orchards. Outdoor activities in Western Washington were delayed or halted due to wet conditions with some locations reporting large pools of standing water. By the 23rd and continuing through the end of April, cold and wet conditions turned to warm and mostly dry days. On the 22nd, daily-record highs in Western Washington reached 78 degrees in Seattle and 77 degrees along the coast. Central and Eastern Washington also had daytime highs as much as 8-15 degrees above normal. At the beginning of April, statewide sub-soil moisture was 26% very short; 41% short and 32% adequate. At the end of the month, levels were at 24% very short; 45% short and 30% adequate.

Washington continued...

Despite the additional precipitation received in March and April, 2005 is still predicted to be the worst in the history of the nearly 100 year old Yakima Irrigation Project. Holders of junior water rights are expected to receive only 34% as of May 1st. However, with worsening drought conditions on top of record-low snowpack, this figure is expected to drop. The Drought Mitigation Center downgraded south-central Washington from a severe drought area to that of an extreme drought. The designation indicates major crop and pasture failures, extreme fire danger and wide-spread water shortages or restrictions.

As the fruit trees finished their bloom for the season, hives were moved to summer holding yards, many near rivers and other water sources. The cold, damp weather the past six weeks caused some colonies to start to slow down while others were lost. By the end of April, warmer temperatures brought on a good nectar and pollen flow from dandelions and choke cherries which caused the colonies to start growing rapidly. Splits were made up for winter losses and swarms were beginning to form. Packages and new queens were also added last month. An early-short honey flow is expected this year.

WISCONSIN ~ ~ ~ The temperatures for the month of April were reported above normal the first of the month. However, by mid-month most areas had varied from heavy to light frost. Soil moisture was adequate over most of the state. Most beekeepers continued supplemental feeding activities; however some beekeepers moved their hives out of overwintering yards and into orchards. Precipitation for the month was fairly low with most areas reporting little precipitation. Bee activity was hinging on needed spring conditions with warmer temperatures. The State Apiary Inspector reported small hive beetle infestation has been estimated high & overwintering kill would also be high.

Honey and wax sales were been slow.

U.S. EXPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, QUANTITY & VALUE

	F E B R U A R Y 2 0 0 5		Y E A R T O D A T E 2 0 0 5	
	QUANTITY	VALUE	QUANTITY	VALUE
	Kilograms	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars
COMB HONEY & HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Bahrain	814	4,983	814	4,983
Barbados	1,568	5,310	1,568	5,310
China, Peoples Rep. of	0	0	8,232	26,247
Japan	9,270	24,320	9,970	29,420
Korea, Republic of	560	3,418	560	3,418
Kuwait	0	0	61,552	80,740
Oman	0	0	14,359	18,835
Pakistan	0	0	48,571	63,712
Philippines	25,925	34,006	28,966	38,808
Saudi Arabia	21,357	28,014	63,313	83,049
Yemen	21,688	65,293	21,688	65,293
SUB-TOTAL	81,182	165,344	259,593	419,815
HONEY, NATURAL, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED ----- DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE				
Aruba	680	2,888	680	2,888
Barbados	0	0	561	2,527
Bermuda	0	0	788	3,770
Canada	33,327	86,588	77,240	227,535
China, Peoples Rep. of	0	0	28,318	34,479
Hong Kong	0	0	4,663	19,640
Iceland	445	3,840	445	3,840
Japan	38,247	32,096	102,867	129,963
Panama	545	2,527	545	2,527
SUB-TOTAL	73,244	127,939	216,107	427,142
GRAND TOTAL	154,426	293,283	475,700	846,957

U. S. IMPORTS OF HONEY BY COUNTRY, QUANTITY AND VALUE

COUNTRY	F E B R U A R Y 2005			Y E A R T O D A T E 2005		
	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars	QUANTITY kilograms	CUSTOMS VALUE dollars	C.I.F. VALUE dollars
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - WHITE						
Argentina	351,549	569,814	611,912	878,187	1,491,166	1,600,642
Brazil	99,383	168,889	184,144	99,383	168,889	184,144
Canada	527,916	1,011,691	1,013,016	1,031,577	2,035,700	2,059,746
Chile	57,883	96,826	101,755	95,251	166,990	177,464
China, Peoples Rep. of	1,782,920	1,559,459	1,963,367	3,492,180	3,196,259	3,870,996
India	111,103	136,069	148,140	111,103	136,069	148,140
Mexico	0	0	0	39,041	60,750	63,890
Pakistan	19,000	29,450	32,853	76,000	117,800	131,412
Romania	0	0	0	93,000	169,805	183,210
Russian Federation	0	0	0	19,045	47,803	54,990
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1,864	6,710	10,726
Uruguay	76,995	118,050	123,691	76,995	118,050	123,691
SUB-TOTAL	3,026,749	3,680,248	4,151,878	6,013,626	7,715,271	8,609,050
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - EXTRA LIGHT AMBER						
Argentina	38,400	63,500	67,534	174,939	297,432	308,765
Brazil	0	0	0	56,520	98,208	106,120
Canada	33,125	76,679	76,979	128,403	261,244	264,013
Chile	76,270	114,831	124,800	95,984	147,915	160,616
China, Peoples Rep. of	272,020	228,104	261,004	1,020,220	824,572	943,442
Egypt	40,185	81,270	83,770	40,185	81,270	83,770
Indonesia	278,400	230,480	268,980	278,400	230,480	268,980
Mexico	38,487	42,335	48,335	98,974	152,882	167,997
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russian Federation	0	0	0	19,045	20,854	24,585
Uruguay	545,754	795,088	846,222	584,754	857,358	913,673
Vietnam	76,120	86,132	95,506	113,280	129,417	143,351
SUB-TOTAL	1,398,761	1,718,419	1,873,130	2,666,984	3,205,992	3,495,637
NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - - LIGHT AMBER						
Argentina	0	0	0	98,606	151,672	168,107
Brazil	56,550	81,432	91,932	700,492	994,421	1,099,829
Bulgaria	4,038	14,114	15,694	4,038	14,114	15,694
Canada	18,416	34,512	34,812	57,051	86,232	87,882
China, Peoples Rep. of	300,440	180,264	224,219	779,960	473,976	591,699
India	93,000	111,600	127,600	93,000	111,600	591,699
Italy	493	3,754	3,984	493	3,754	3,984
Lithuania	4,368	15,703	16,734	4,368	15,703	3,984
Mexico	67,527	87,052	90,402	81,447	104,104	108,194
New Zealand*	0	0	0	8,340	14,709	14,809
Romania	0	0	0	18,500	36,755	39,590
Russian Federation	19,045	20,854	24,758	19,045	20,854	24,758
Spain	1,012	6,571	6,883	1,012	6,571	24,758
Switzerland	0	0	0	8,066	25,164	26,664
Taiwan	0	0	0	1,575	4,078	4,411
Thailand	0	0	0	41,991	67,340	67,342
Ukraine	58,382	105,111	118,182	117,082	212,895	228,515
Uruguay	0	0	0	77,950	122,091	129,557
Venezuela	3,534	22,440	24,023	3,534	22,440	24,023
Vietnam	251,540	269,776	307,712	522,230	569,375	652,015
SUB-TOTAL	878,345	953,183	1,079,935	2,638,779	3,057,848	3,438,290

IMPORTS continued..

NATURAL HONEY, NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE – NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED

Argentina	12,344	12,322	14,185	12,344	12,322	14,185
Canada	19,107	15,535	15,685	38,123	31,046	31,346
Dominican Republic	14,250	5,000	6,000	14,250	5,000	6,000
Greece	720	2,397	2,721	720	2,397	2,721
Italy	581	4,319	4,572	1,232	6,417	6,880
Lebanon	300	3,900	4,163	300	3,900	4,163
Mexico	2,185	11,070	11,286	2,928	14,931	15,190
Spain	0	0	0	4,563	23,916	25,416
Switzerland	1,956	19,655	20,802	3,716	37,345	38,885
Taiwan	600	4,430	4,660	600	4,430	4,660
Turkey	0	0	0	11,424	47,700	50,141

SUB-TOTAL	52,043	78,628	84,074	90,200	189,404	199,587
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HONEY – COMB AND RETAIL

Armenia	9,804	58,824	61,693	9,804	58,824	61,693
Australia	161	2,261	2,263	161	2,261	2,263
Austria	687	9,926	10,247	2,282	22,081	23,200
Bulgaria	12,610	39,163	41,913	47,559	115,991	126,899
Canada	130,287	551,580	554,276	314,622	1,366,263	1,372,664
Croatia	1,017	3,257	3,776	1,017	3,257	3,776
Dominican Republic	12,160	20,000	20,945	12,160	20,000	20,945
France	2,218	16,520	17,510	5,588	43,381	46,771
Greece	10,080	71,693	75,015	16,357	138,042	142,240
Hungary	15,608	20,523	24,947	41,176	65,863	81,325
India	21,615	33,955	37,351	38,388	73,198	80,518
Indonesia	238	2,012	2,107	238	2,012	2,107
Italy	322	2,911	3,011	322	2,911	3,011
Korea, Republic of	1,200	3,920	4,070	1,200	3,920	4,070
Mexico	15,000	26,250	26,280	16,709	34,079	34,135
New Zealand*	4,360	31,899	33,762	12,950	102,806	108,986
Poland	5,990	33,867	33,999	9,534	62,156	65,610
Portugal	3,140	11,840	12,511	3,140	11,840	12,511
Russian Federation	9,590	17,305	19,449	12,380	23,477	26,502
Switzerland	5,040	47,358	49,284	6,228	51,289	53,462
Taiwan	112,253	115,438	133,798	300,060	328,239	375,813
Turkey	42,413	133,554	143,289	56,305	162,642	174,681
Ukraine	5,505	6,523	7,175	5,505	6,523	7,175
Uzbekistan, Republic of	7,500	21,907	25,387	7,500	21,907	25,387
Vietnam	12,661	27,416	29,966	47,905	102,218	112,218

SUB-TOTAL	441,459	1,309,902	1,374,024	969,090	2,824,980	2,967,962
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FLAVORED HONEY

China, Peoples Rep. of	24,726	23,100	28,161	24,726	23,100	28,161
Denmark	83	25,898	26,292	83	25,898	26,292
France	420	4,171	4,291	420	4,171	4,291
Italy	314	3,085	3,135	314	3,085	3,135
Mexico	6,964	112,176	113,062	13,424	233,586	235,397

SUB-TOTAL	32,507	168,430	174,941	38,967	289,840	297,276
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GRAND TOTAL	5,829,864	7,908,810	8,737,982	12,417,646	17,283,335	19,007,802
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* Excluding Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Foreign Trade Division